

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, July 14, 1975

Calculating Israel's risk

The United States is bearing down uncommonly hard on Israel to break the dangerous stalemate in the Middle East. President Ford has pointedly refrained from acting on Israel's \$2.5 billion aid request. And Secretary of State Henry Kissinger now suggests that American support for Israel will depend on whether the Israelis "take a chance" and agree to an accord with Egypt on another pullback in Sinai.

The pressures from Washington are understandable. The middle East remains potentially the most explosive area of conflict anywhere. If some progress is not made soon, Arab impatience is bound to erupt. The savage Palestinian terror attack in Jerusalem last week is a tragic reminder of this.

One also understands the deep emotional fears that beset Israelis. Whatever formulas are worked out, whatever diplomatic approaches are used — whether step-by-step diplomacy or the Geneva conference — they will have to give up buffer land. Eventually their state will shrink basically to the size it was before the 1967 war. Then, they ask, what could stop the Arabs from some day making a final push?

No one can fail to sympathize with the lonely dilemma this poses. Israel indeed will be taking a chance — but in the end what alternative is there? As Dr. Kissinger stressed in a television interview, if progress is not made, "any other approach is going to lead to a consensus on a total settlement."

It would be all to the good if another step toward peace is taken now. That would have to be followed by another step, probably within the framework of the Geneva conference, then another, and another. The momentum could then be allowed to run down.

Ultimately Israel has no choice but to relinquish Arab territory. Conditions are ripe now that they are likely to be in future for making that territorial shrinkage safe.

Ashe's triumph

Arthur Ashe has become the first black man ever to win the Wimbledon tennis title — 18 years after fellow American Althea Gibson became the first black woman to win the Wimbledon crown.

The integration of tennis has been a consistent aspect of Mr. Ashe's career. He has run a string of "firsts" as the reigning black male player. He has been involved in political controversy over the status of black athletes in South Africa. Currently he is embroiled in the professionalizing of tennis, which has set him at odds with his opponent in the Wimbledon final, the brash and young Jimmy Connors.

In the past, Ashe seemed distracted by these or other nonplaying aspects of his career. In this year's Wimbledon tourney, however, his concentration held. Perhaps this is the significance of his achievement: that, during the match, commentators made less of the fact that a black was winning the world's most prestigious title than they did of the surprising strategy and success of Ashe's play.

The high court also decided on the use of

For a partnership with Panama

After many years of negotiations, the United States and Panama have agreed to a pact which will allow the United States to maintain its military bases in Panama. The pact is intended to march in step with the times, and to end the question of the Panama Canal. They view U.S. ownership of the waterway as indispensable to America's security and oppose a new treaty that would eventually give Panama control of the canal and the surrounding 500-square-mile zone.

Their view is a myopic one.

The world has vastly changed since the Panama Treaty was signed in 1903. No self-respecting people — in the Western Hemisphere, or elsewhere — will indefinitely permit a foreign power to control a piece of territory that bisects their country. The day of such extraterritorial enclaves is drawing to a close.

As respected State Department negotiator Ellsworth Bunker writes, the present pact is outdated and if a new accord is not worked out the U.S. will probably find itself engaged in hostilities with a friendly country. It might

"We'll stamp it out before somebody gets burned"



The Christian Science Monitor

The Supreme Court and civil rights

It is not surprising that the U.S. Supreme Court continues to generally be guided by a "strict constructionist" constitutional view. But in the closing days of its 1974-75 session, the court took several actions reflecting a growing commitment to desegregation and civil rights.

In the area of employment, the court let stand a lower court decision holding a Georgia official liable for damages for refusing to accept a job application from a white man because he was married to a black woman.

The Supreme Court also ruled that employees discriminated against in hiring or promotions do not have to prove "bad faith" on the part of their employers in order to collect compensatory back pay.

The high court also decided on the use of

aptitude tests in a way that should provide job opportunities for minority workers. The court ruled that concrete standards for judging job applicants, patterned after guidelines adopted by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, must be given "great deference." These include carefully defining job qualifications, and making sure that tests are free from factors likely to lower the scores of minority workers.

While cheered by these gains, civil-rights activists have been less pleased with recent more cautious decisions affecting housing and the political right of minorities.

In a case involving a well-to-do Rochester, N.Y., suburb, five justices agreed that inner-city persons could not challenge local zoning regulations as being economically exclusive, especially if the plaintiffs had not been personally injured.

The Supreme Court also approved the annexation by a Southern city of a white suburb thereby altering racial composition to the point of racial imbalance.

In the Richmond, Va., case, the U.S. Attorney General had twice ruled that such a move violated the Voting Rights Act.

But in the Rochester case, the court did not bar similar zoning rules and in a case involving a St. Louis, Missouri, suburb restrictions which barred multi-family dwellings were held invalid. In the Richmond case, the court ordered further lower court study and required that black retain political power proportionate to their share of the population in the newly-enlarged city.

Thus while the Supreme Court today tends to find that the U.S. Constitution ought not to be a tool for the promotion of social integration, the justices continue to oppose any approach to equal opportunity.

As British Rugby should set its own house in order. Let it not be forgotten that it gave an international team from these islands the name of "partnership" with Panama to serve the U.S. interest better than the image of a big power playing high and mighty with the sovereignty of a small nation.

Yitzhak Rabin

Mirror of opinion

Comparison

A national peace organization has compared the Defense Department budget with the Baltimore city budget. The two tower over the other in such disproportion that comparisons are not easy. Baltimore's entire operating budget of just over \$600 million is not much more than the Defense Department's costs of the controversial B-1 bomber (\$749 million), and the city's education budget of \$232.8 million costs little nothing to the Navy fleet oilers Baltimore and the rest of its Urban Services Agency, former Model Cities and anti-poverty programs combined, is \$2 million less than the Defense Department's plane. Defense commands high national priority, while cities struggle with only partial federal help to meet human needs. Money for all levels of government comes from the same pockets, so the priorities in reality are our own, as Americans. The national organization called SANE — 4 Chinese Organizations a Safe World. It still has a way to go.

Sane (Baltimore)



By Sven Simon

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What next? After Apollo-Soyuz

By David F. Selsbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johnson Space Center, Houston

The Apollo launch, a sight that has become so familiar, was the fiery sign of the end of an era for the U.S.

The countdown — the Saturn 1B rocket standing motionless at the center of a beehive of human activity, the billowing flames of "ignition," the unbelievable power of the slow-motion rise of the massive rocket — will not be repeated in the foreseeable future.

Most of the space hardware painstakingly designed, built, and tested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the race to the moon, is gone. Only two of the Saturn 1Bs and one complete Saturn V moon rocket are left.

Only two complete Apollo capsules remain: one assembled, the other in pieces. NASA has no plans for using them.

The next U.S. launch is set for 1980 — the reusable space shuttle. However, the Soviets still have an active program. So far they have built Soyuz capsules and intend to build "many more," according to a Soviet spokesman. They have two capsules on hand as backups to the joint mission.

Another sign of the continuing health of the Soviet manned space program is that it has between 75 and 80 cosmonauts in training.

For the immediate future, the focus of Soviet effort will be the Salyut space station, a small, cylindrical spacecraft a third the size of the U.S. Skylab. A robot Soyuz capsule is being developed to resupply cosmonauts during extended stays in Salyut. A crew of two now occupies one of these Soviet stations, and has been living in space since May 24.

All signs point to the conclusion that the U.S.S.R. is developing a larger space station which could be assembled in orbit. Academician Boris Petrov speaks of a space station with a 10-year life span capable of housing 10 to 20 men which the Soviets will fly sometime in the 1980s.

The next time an American goes into space, the launch will be quite different from previous blasts. Awkwardly hung from a stubby 180-foot rocket cluster will be a glider about the size of a small jet airliner — the space shuttle which NASA is spending \$6 billion to develop. Its purpose is to reduce the cost of putting satellites and people into orbit. It should begin operations in 1980.

The shuttle will have a large cargo bay designed to hold everything from communications satellites to small space laboratories. It should be able to stay for weeks and perhaps even a month in orbit. It will be able to deploy satellites or retrieve them if they have failed. Like the robot Soyuz, the shuttle would be able to resupply an orbiting space station.

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Portugal: the deepening crisis

At home political parties challenge proposal for a 'people's democracy,' while in Angola nationalist rivalries explode into violence

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

By Helen Gibson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The last of Portugal's African territories — Angola, the biggest and richest of them all — is proving the most difficult to turn over to a black government.

For the third time a truce between the African rivals wanting to take over from the Portuguese on Nov. 11 has broken down. Fighting between two of them has erupted again in Angola. This compounds the difficulties facing Portugal's military rulers, who are already burdened by a worsening economic situation at home and a challenge from those (particularly the Socialists) who believe the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) is too authoritarian and too closely allied with the Communists.

Mass protests across the nation remain their chief weapon, but Socialist leaders already have been greeted at one rally with cries of "The people were fooled. Action! Action!"

In Angola, the fighting between rival liberation movements has threatened to engulf that territory, due for independence, in a Congo-style civil war. Each day plane loads of white Portuguese refugees arrive in Lisbon with tales of violence and horror.

The three African nationalist movements in Angola are:

• The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto, a physician and an intellectual, MPLA is Marxist generally described as a moderate, flew out to Angola recently. Before leaving Lisbon, Major Antunes said Portuguese troops still in Angola might have to intervene to prevent further "massacres," as he called them.

• The Popular Movement of the Liberator of Angola (MLA) led by Jose dos Santos, a former MPLA member, is a more radical Marxist oriented and is the Soviet Union's candidate to run Angola after independence. Initially at a disadvantage in terms of arms, it has recently gotten weapons — reportedly from Eastern Europe — by way of the nearby Congo Republic, where the government is in the hands of sympathetic African Marxists.

MPLA was also initially favored by the more left-leaning Portuguese military leaders as the best suited to run an independent Angola. But recently, the MFA in Lisbon has moved to a more neutral position.

*Please turn to Page 11

Soviets jam Western radioBy Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet radio stations and other media have mounted an unprecedented offensive to silence the two independent stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union while Radio Free Europe beams its programs to communist East Europe. Both have powerful transmitters in Munich, West Germany.

The offensive is part of an overall drive to wall up the Soviet people against the outside world during what Moscow sees as an ideologically "dangerous" time of détente.

The Soviet concern is that the West will step up its efforts to get its ideas through to Eastern Europe after the conclusion of the European security conference, which is expected to recommend freer exchange of information between East and West in its final declaration.

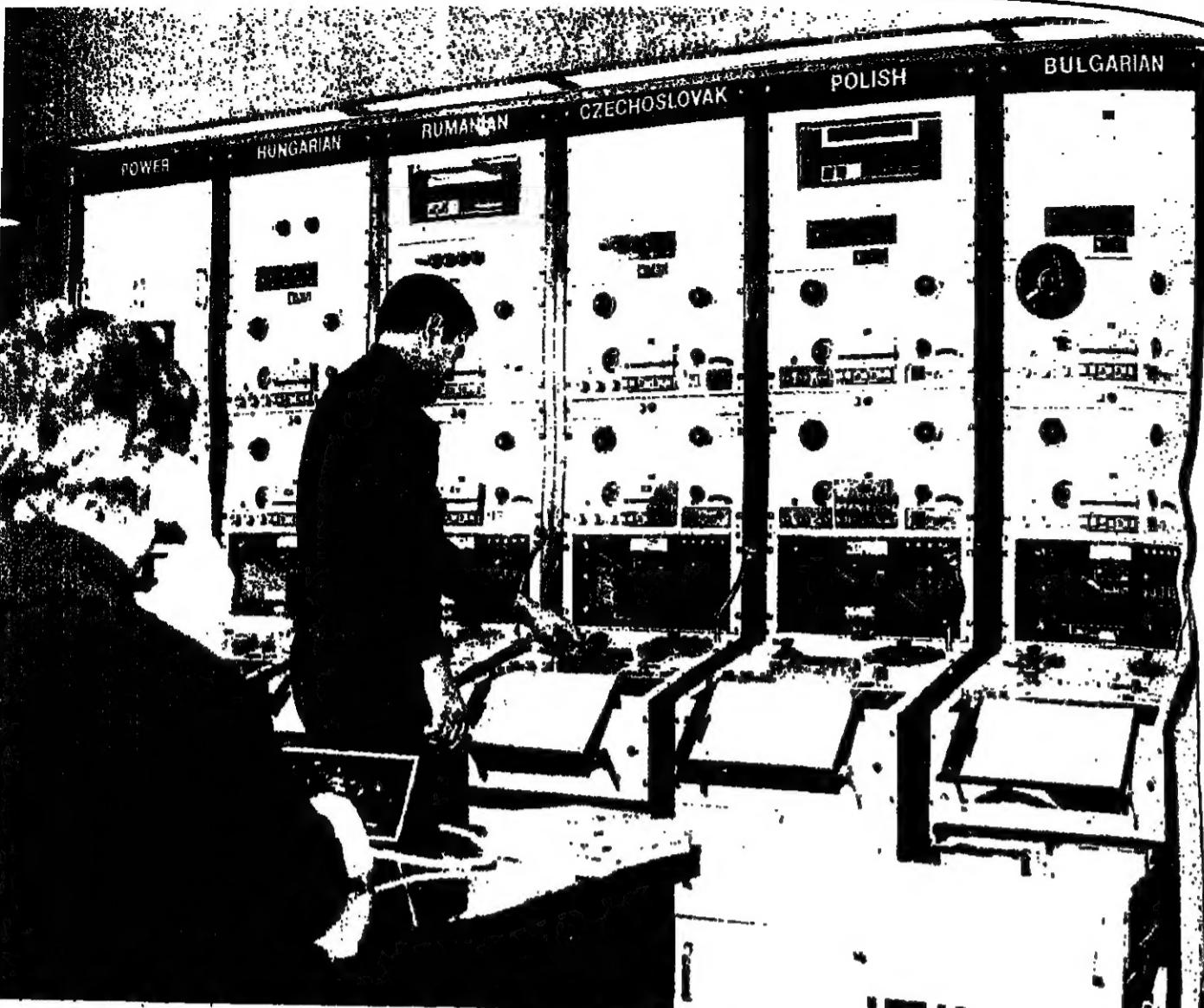
Any Western broadcasting is considered incriminating propaganda by the Soviets. The only legitimate information, according to the Soviets, is what they are giving out.

Moscow would like to see all foreign broadcasts subordinated to governmental agreements in which the West would promise not to permit the flow of information objectionable to the East.

An almost two-century-old French-Russian treaty is being dredged up to support the Soviet view. In a recently published book, Academician Georgy Arbatov, Moscow's principle "Americanologist," quotes this treaty signed in 1801. By it the signatories pledged not to permit their subjects to carry on correspondence with the internal enemies of the existing governments of the two states for the purpose of propagating principles contrary to their respective constitutions or to incite disorder."

Only what serves "détente and European peace" should be permitted in Western broadcasts, governmental and private," said Soviet delegate Vladimir L. Kudryavtsev at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Belgrade in February, 1975.

Although the Soviet Union calls any criticism by Western media of Soviet practices and institutions "vicious anti-communism," Soviet



Master control room at Radio Free Europe: beaming into the Eastern bloc

radio stations feel no compunction about denouncing capitalism and Western-style democracy around the clock in their broadcasts to the West.

They lambaste Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and their supporters in Congress. They also print diatribes against "anti-Soviet" writing in the American press making fantastic insinuations such as that Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" was in fact written by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Western governmental radio stations have introduced stringent self-censorship of their own news broadcasts to the Soviet Union since

the Soviets lifted their all-round jamming of Western broadcasts in September, 1973. The aim is to get through to all the Soviet peoples. Radio Liberty is still jammed.

So intent are the Soviets upon cutting off their peoples from the outside world that communist-ruled East European countries are not allowed to broadcast to the Soviet Union, even in their own languages.

Soviet intellectuals are aware of the news restrictions to which they are subjected. When the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, editor of Religion in Communist Lands, revisited Moscow in February, he was told by Russian

Christians: "We need infinitely better radio broadcasts than we have been receiving except from Radio Liberty, which shines like a beacon through the jamming."

Radio Free Europe does not broadcast to the U.S.S.R. yet. East European stations denounce Radio Liberty and western governmental programs like the Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Vatican. Programs from Warsaw, East Berlin, and Prague are in Polish, German, Czech, or Slovak, but the voice is always the same—Soviet—and the system in communist parlance is called "ideological coordination."

Moscow defied on Communist summitBy Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

Vienna

There are growing signs that the Soviet Union has run into stiff opposition in its plans to convene a summit conference of Europe's communist parties.

The powerful Italian party and reportedly four more West European parties support the independence principle.

Some of the West European social-democratic groups, which the East European Communist parties have long been wooing for trade union and other contacts, have taken up the Portuguese Socialist Party line.

Portugal is not Czechoslovakia, it is not in the East bloc's "sphere." It is in Western Europe and its Socialist party is a genuine, independent democratic party.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, wants all decisions to be unanimous and binding.

To remove any doubt, Yugoslavia's Edward Kardeš, President Tito's chief counselor in ideological affairs and interparty relations, has just made a tour of Eastern bloc countries for talks with party leaders to serve notice that Yugoslavia will not participate in any conference

unless it confirms these independence principles.

If Yugoslavia were to stay away, Romania would almost certainly follow suit, a boycott by one of its own Warsaw Pact members which would be highly embarrassing for the Soviet Union.

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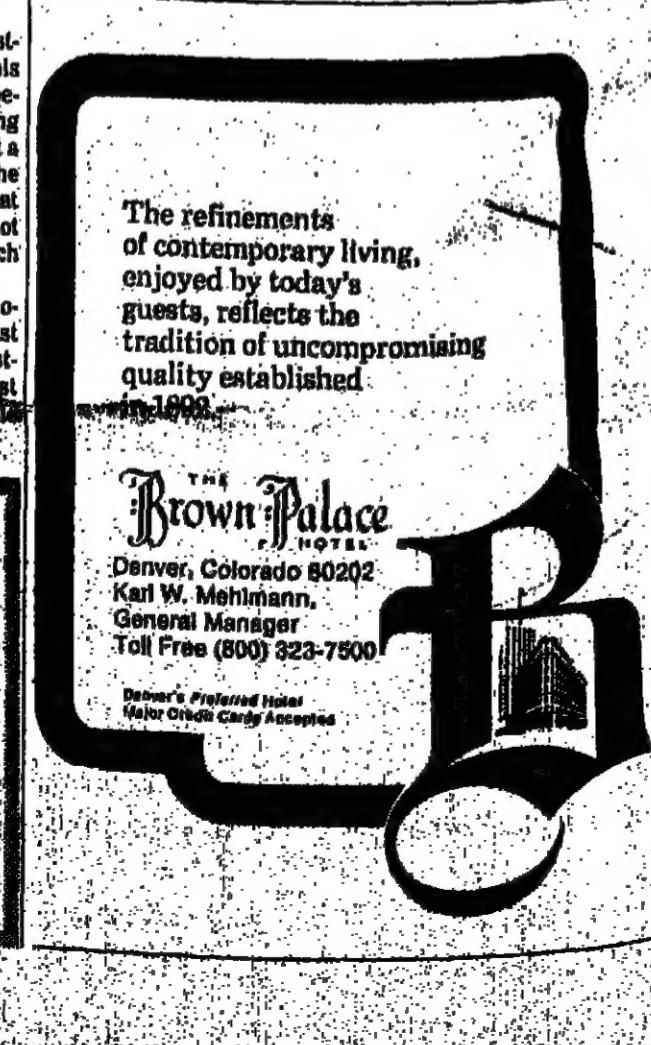
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**Resources**
Bumper crop heads off world famineBy Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science MonitorCairo
It looks as though the world will be spared from famine this year.

Although it will take at least two more years of good grain harvests to bring consumption in the hungry countries back to where it was five years ago in the view of analysts at the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations both the United States and Canada are expecting bumper wheat crops.

Initially it had been expected that there would be good harvests in the Soviet Union as well, further building up this year's supply of grain. But in that country drought is increasingly affecting the spring wheat areas and some pockets of the winter wheat areas. This is what lies behind this week's speculation about imminent Soviet grain purchases from North America. India also had expected a better-than-usual crop, but unofficial speculation is that it will fall short of original estimates.

World wheat production actually rose last year, and rice production went down only slightly, particularly in Asia. The decline in world grain consumption last year, then, mostly took place in North America, where people did not like it but could afford it.

Since one-third of the world's 4 billion

people use two-thirds of its grain, feeding most of it to livestock, any major shift in diet (as from less meat to more spaghetti by millions of Americans last year) releases three times

that much grain to the world market, and prices fall, thus enabling the poorest countries to buy more.

The Food and Agriculture Organization in

the price of grain in the face of extremely short supplies.

Why?

To start with, about 40 million tons of a 60-million-ton decline in world grain output last year was in coarse grains, mostly in the United States and Canada. The global recession, combined with continued inflation, led to a sharp drop in demand for grain-fed meat and poultry. High prices also led to a massive reduction in grain fed to livestock. In the U.S. alone, coarse-grain consumption fell by 32 million tons, and exports, mostly to Europe and Japan, by 6.5 million tons.

Elsewhere the immediate outlook is brighter than anyone expected. In Rome last November it was estimated the neediest countries would require 17 million tons of imported grain to avoid mass starvation in 1975. By mid-March, 15 million tons of this total were delivered or committed, 9.7 million tons purchased commercially, and 5.2 million tons in food aid.

Total food aid for 1974-75 comes to 8.7 million tons, 5.5 million tons from the United States. While Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger refused to increase American food aid in Rome, and some countries suffered severe shortages earlier this year, a combination of congressional action and lower grain prices increased U.S. aid by more than 2.5 million tons over the previous year.

Yet despite higher American, Canadian, and Australian commitments, the 10-million-ton target set by the World Food Council was still over a million tons short, causing Britain to angrily attack its Common Market partners. After Europe, Russia is the other big holdout.

The newly rich oil-producing countries are prepared to give food and agricultural aid, but only if there are matching contributions from Europe, Japan, and the U.S.

Time to work this out has been gained by the prospect of a record wheat harvest, about 25 million tons more than last year. It will need to be. The world's five biggest exporters now have only 23 million tons stockpiled between them. This year between 80 million and 90 million tons will be available for exports and stocks, but exports have been running at 60 million tons each of the past three years.

Combined stocks of coarse grains have fallen below 20 million tons, half 1973's level. Although an increase of 50 million tons is predicted this year, only 75 million to 80 million tons will be available for exports and stockpiling, the same as two years ago.

A big unknown is rice, which is just now being planted across Asia where everything depends on the monsoon. But U.S. winter wheat acreage is up 6 percent, and if spring wheat is down a little, overall acreage is more than last year's. The Agriculture Department predicts a 1975 wheat crop of 55 million to 60 million tons, up 6 million to 12 million tons from 1974. The Canadians are planting 7 percent more wheat acreage this year.

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Asia

'Phantom army' unearthed in China's Shensi province

By Ross H. Munro
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The Chinese have discovered a pottery army of thousands of life-sized figures of warriors and horses that have remained buried for more than 2,000 years.

As described by the Hsinhua News Agency, the pottery army appears to be one of the most extraordinary archaeological finds in history. An amateur archaeologist visiting Peking says it might be the most important and valuable of all the recent discoveries made in China.

Archaeologists and peasants already have unearthed 500 figures of warriors arrayed in rows and phalanxes and carrying real bows and arrows or holding such weapons as swords, spears, and crossbows.

"The swords in particular," Hsinhua reports, "remain stainless and shiny." With their helmets and their armor the warriors are almost six feet tall. In the military formations with them are chariots, each pulled by four horses.

Hsinhua, which regularly has underplayed the first news of archaeological discoveries, declares that "in size, number, and quality, these works of art are rare among the archaeological finds in any part of the world."

The news report estimates that the three-acre pit discovered in Linting County of Shensi Province contains 6,000 warrior figures. The site, near the city of Sian, was found by communists peasants who were digging wells to find water.

The Chinese report of the find is enthusiastic and aims of poetic. "The life-size warriors and horses are accurately presented, well-proportioned, and finely carved in details. Varying in their looks and hair styles, all the warriors assume a vigorous stance."

"The horses are holding their heads high and neighing, their ears perked slightly

forward and two tufts of mane on the forehead curving upward. Both men and horses impart a strong sense of being vividly fleshed out."

The excavators have so far unearthed almost 10,000 relics that, in addition to the pottery army, include iron farm tools, objects made of gold, jade, and bone as well as linen and silk fabrics, leather, and "wooden vehicles."

Although the Hsinhua report does not explicitly state the condition of the pottery figures, every indication in the report leads to the conclusion that, if they are not completely intact, they are in good condition.

The report describes five passageways leading down to what was once an underground structure paved with bricks. The beams supporting the roof of the structure were burned down, probably soon after it was built and the pottery army installed. The figures probably were constructed at the behest of Chin Shih Huang, the founding emperor of the Chin dynasty, who reigned from 221 B.C. to 207 B.C. The tomb of the Chin emperor is located nearby to the west of the newly discovered pit.

Part of the obvious enthusiasm the Chinese are displaying about the discovery may lie in the fact that the first Chin emperor is currently and officially viewed in China as a great historical figure who unified and modernized China, transforming it from a slave society to a feudal society.

"This battle array of brave warriors and mettlesome horses," the anonymous Hsinhua writer declares, "recalls the sublime scene of Chin Shih Huang fighting across the country to wipe out the forces of slave owners and unify China as a whole."

In correct ideological terms the report also gives credit to the great working class of 2,000 years ago. "The sculptural art embodied in these warrior and horse figurines shows the great wisdom and superb skill of the working people of the Chin dynasty."

But a new type of advertising came into being. Church and civic groups and hundreds of private citizens began to take out small "sympathy" ads to express their support for the newspaper. Newsstand sales of the paper soared. All of this did not make up for the financial losses suffered as a result of the withdrawal of major advertisers, but it did a

great deal for the morale of the Dong-A Ilbo's staff.

In March many of the newspaper employees began to suspect, however, that publisher Kim Sung Man was yielding to government pressure in firing a number of journalists, supposedly as a cost-cutting measure. More than 100 employees took over the editorial and printing facilities and accused the government of trying to bring the paper under control by influencing the publishers.

Mr. Kim denied that the dismissals had been instigated by the government. But by the time the publisher was through, 132 reporters, radio announcers, broadcast producers, and magazine-section employees had been fired or suspended. Among them were some of the most active members of the campaign for press freedom.

At the same time, several other newspapers whose employees had been involved in the campaign dismissed or suspended a number of them.

On March 17 a group of unidentified young men who apparently had been hired by the management — some observers described them as thugs — entered the Dong-A Ilbo building and threw out the newsmen who had occupied it. Some 25 reporters had gone on a hunger strike in the building, and scores of others were engaged in a sit-in strike.

Now, each day between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., onetime employees assemble in front of the newspaper building for their silent protest. They distribute their own one-page mimeographed news sheet and attempt to keep in touch with international press organizations. Recently they organized a bazaar at which they sold some of their personal possessions, including art objects, to ease the financial strain they are under.

Judging from past accounts, the propaganda is less strident these days. Mao buttons seldom are worn on tunics. Many slogans on city walls have been painted over. And, while Chairman Mao genuinely is revered as a great national leader, the personality cult seems less shrill than in Stalin's time in the Soviet Union.

One reacts to Maoist China with ambivalent feelings. The bold effort to remodel attitudes — to make the Chinese self-

Where thoughts of Mao replace the alarm clock

Miss Saikowski has just completed a 24-day tour of China with a delegation of American newspaper editors.

By Charlotte Saikowski
Chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor



Children in day care center at China's Taching oilfield: what will the revolution mean to them? By Charlotte Saikowski

relian, dedicated, selfless, socially minded — has had obvious economic successes.

Despite the authoritarianism, the Chinese are permitted some participation in the system. To be sure, control and decisionmaking rests in Peking. But in the factories and communes there is discussion about how to do things, how to meet state plans, and, of course, how to reform those with "erroneous" ideas. This is hardly democracy in the Western sense but it does give people a sense of involvement.

For the American visitor, however, the constraints on thought, the absence of political freedom, the monotony and sterility of the culture, and the pervasive propaganda — in everything from newspapers to children's songs — is disconcerting.

Perhaps the most shattering experience I had was a visit to Peking University, where the shabby, unattended buildings are a mute reminder of the chaos still surrounding education. There Western-trained university officials, speaking in Marxist jargon, described how many professors had to be remodeled during the Cultural Revolution and how the Soviet "bourgeoisie" had frustrated the development of computers.

One professor, who had lectured at Yale in the early 1940s, related how he and his students had been criticized and sent to "May 7 schools," where intellectuals and white-collar workers periodically put in a stint of labor on the farm. "It was a thrilling experience," he commented in perfect

English. "Before I never knew how rice was grown. It was marvelous."

It is hard to know to what extent the Chinese at large are true communist believers or to what extent they conform because of peer pressures. There is much of the latter. Anyone who departs from the norm sticks out conspicuously and, like the worker at a Shanghai factory who played ping-pong during work hours, is brought back in line through the persuasions of his colleagues.

The atmosphere generally seems less authoritarian than in the Soviet Union. One is not conscious of the presence of internal security forces (perhaps the massive organization of society, right down to neighborhood committees, makes them superfluous). Also, there are small signs that people can buck the system in minor ways without fearing the heavy hand of authority.

Passants, contrary to regulation, sell their privately grown produce on city street corners, within sight of policemen. One day we noticed a dozen or so bikes parked under a sign reading "Parking Forbidden Here." And the millions of bicyclists on city streets do not stay within the prescribed lanes.

If there are tensions in the society, these are not readily visible. Officials exude optimism and praise for the system, as do the few Chinese one meets. Even visiting Chinese-Americans say their relatives will not openly criticize the regime, although they detect dissatisfaction beneath the surface. The young people, for instance, resist being sent into the countryside. Parents, too, are resentful that selection for a higher education depends on class origin and only the sons and daughters of peasants and workers get the best chance for advancement.

Since 1949 China has been propelled forward by revolutionary fervor. For a generation that remembers the old way of life, the endlessly repeated slogans still have meaning. But a crucial question today is whether the leadership can keep the young people focused on revolutionary goals without giving them interesting things to do, challenging their intellects, and offering a livelier fare of cultural and social activity than they now have.



A COVET FROM THE TEMPEST

This is a reproduction by lithography of a first aquatint print which has recently come to light, of a very special picture of the ORIGINAL EDIFICE OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. (circa 1900).

It is by JAMES F. GILMAN (1850-1929).

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visitors' guide to LONDON

Peking posters

By Ross H. Munro
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
Posters attacking a Communist Party official in a local Army unit, the first political posters to appear in the Chinese capital in almost a year, went up in several locations in Peking recently.

Perhaps because they reflected dissent in the armed forces, no matter how minor, the Chinese went to great lengths to prevent foreigners from recording their contents.

Outside the Peking Workers' Stadium Tuesday a woman wearing a public security uniform, uniform, and carrying a rifle, stood in the entrance to the stadium and read a statement to the press. She said that the posters had been put up without permission and that the Chinese had ordered a Western diplomat to stop putting the posters up.

We should not be afraid that foreigners know there are posters criticizing Rev. Sun Yat-sen and revolutionaries, wrote Chang Liang, one of the two names possibly pen names — that were affixed to the posters.

The posters signed by Mr. Chang and Wu Ke-tung attacked the deputy political commissar of their Army unit.

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Latin America

Peron sacks minister and clings to waning power

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentine President María Estela Martínez de Perón has apparently weathered the political and economic storm that threatened to bring down her government.

But she emerges from the three-week crisis with much-reduced power.

In quick succession, she has knuckled under to labor demands that negotiated wage settlements of well over 100 percent be allowed to stand and has acquiesced to the removal of Social Welfare Minister José López Rega from her Cabinet.

Moreover, the country's powerful labor unions and the nation's military establishment have come to terms on a viable alternative to Mrs. Perón's rule if the occasion warrants.

They support last week's selection of Sen. Italo Luder as president of the Senate — a move strongly opposed by Mrs. Perón and one that makes Senator Luder first in line of succession to the presidency.

Mrs. Perón had asked the Senate to wait until she could submit a draft law on succession that would have Congress elect a successor.

All these moves have cut heavily into Mrs. Perón's room for maneuver and Buenos Aires observers say there is increasing likelihood that she will eventually step down.

Mr. López Rega's removal from the Cabinet does not cut his ties with Mrs. Perón, for some of his key supporters remain in the Cabinet. But he no longer will be in a position to openly influence Mrs. Perón's decisions. One of labor's major complaints about her government has to do with Mr. López Rega's influence.

Something of a mystery man, he is a former police corporal who is a devoted astrologer.



President Perón: resignation increasingly likely

Haiti: specter of starvation

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Even in the best of times, the people of northern Haiti live a precarious existence.

And this year, following six months of drought, the situation is worse than ever.

All of Haiti north of the Artibonite Valley is experiencing the worst drought in a generation. No rain has fallen on the northern half of this impoverished Caribbean country since January.

The situation is most severe in the rolling hill country of northwestern Haiti where the drought and the hot tropical sun have combined virtually to end all expectation that any crops will grow this year.

The population of this area of Haiti, some 750,000, is one the edge of starvation. United States Ambassador Heyward L. Johnson, who recently made a tour of the region, called the situation "serious" and promised United States aid.

Dr. Victor Larouche of the Haitian Red Cross said the drought had brought on a "precarious balance between chronic hunger and starvation." He expressed doubt that starvation could be averted even with large amounts of food imports.

United States aid includes 600 tons of grain already shipped with another 600 tons en route.

Other nations, including Taiwan and Holland, have sent a variety of assistance. Taiwan shipped 1,000 tons of rice, while Holland sent 1,000 tons of flour and flour.

As important as these shipments are, however, there is concern that they are little more than stopgap measures. Without rain, the nation simply cannot produce any of the food staples and the residents of the northwest, who are out of a marginal existence at best, are faced with an extremely difficult situation.

predicating many of his actions on visions and the advice of fellow soothsayers.

Widely and often unkindly called "El Brujo" (The Sorcerer), Mr. López Rega became a confidant of Mrs. Perón's late husband, Juan Domingo Perón, during his long exile in Spain before returning to Argentina in 1972.

After Mr. Perón became president, Mr. López Rega assumed the social-welfare ministry — one of the most important for it controls huge welfare, lottery, and state-organized betting funds — and was named private secretary to Mrs. Perón upon Mr. Perón's passing July 1, 1974. He also became cabinet coordinator — a post roughly equivalent to that of prime minister.

There are reports that he is deeply involved with the right-wing terrorist group, the Alianza Anticomunista Argentina, and it is widely thought that he has huge dollar holdings outside Argentina awaiting the day when he may be forced into exile.

Although it was his opposition to the negotiated wage increases that precipitated the governmental crisis, labor and the military have long been wary of Mr. López Rega who appeared to be the power behind Mrs. Perón.

The reduction of Mrs. Perón's power is not an anti-Peronist move. Indeed, much of labor regards itself as Peronist, while there are elements in the military that go along with Peronist views on social welfare and the like that were originally advanced in the late 1940s by Juan Domingo Perón, Mrs. Perón's late husband.

Senator Luder, who now becomes next in line for the presidency, is a moderate Peronist. A former law professor, he received 80 Senate votes while three minor candidates shared four votes.

Bandphoto

AP photo



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From page 1

★ Portugal: deepening crisis

percent of the votes. The Communists and extreme-left splinter groups captured only 18 percent.

All indications point to what is left of the current coalition cabinet being replaced by Army officers and what the military's Revolutionary Council calls "nonpartisan" technocrats.

The Communist Party and its associates in the Portuguese Democratic Movement will probably officially lose their seats in this shuffle, but not their influence. For, if the past is any guide, most of the nonpartisan technocrats will be either Marxists or Communists who will have resigned from their parties shortly before receiving their appointments.

How long such a governmental configuration will last under the leadership of Prime Minister Vasco Gonçalves — considered the Communists' best friend in the military movement — is problematical. Non-Communist politicians give it only weeks or two months at best.

They foresee the possibility of General Gonçalves being replaced by the military's more militant "third-world" faction.

This faction, which has consistently adopted military-flavored Marxist policies to the left of the traditional Communists, is led by military security chief Gen. Otelo Saravia de Carvalho. The proposed people's mass movement that provoked the current crisis is his idea.

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It envisions the setting up of neighborhood and workers' committees to be linked directly to the military and intended gradually to replace the existing parties. The end result would be a national "People's Assembly" answerable only to the Revolutionary Council, which would retain overall sovereign power.

The Socialists' answer to the plan comes in the words of one of their leaders at a huge rally called to support the party's stance.

"The truce between the people and the military has been broken by (Communist and extreme-left) minority groups," he said to 15,000 cheering sympathizers. These then proceeded to chant "The people are not with the Armed Forces Movement." This was the first show of public antagonism toward the military since they took power in a coup 15 months ago.

Another opposition force that the military now must reckon with is the Roman Catholic Church. Church leaders managed to stage an anti-military protest demonstration recently with 10,000 supporters despite Communist threats to prevent it. The last words in a stirring speech by the Bishop who led the demonstration were: "Awake, awake, awake, awake!"

Mr. Fahmy indicated his government would refrain from asking for the UN troops' removal until after the UN Security Council could consider the impasse.

Mr. Fahmy was quoted as saying Egypt expected the Security Council to apply economic sanctions against Israel for failing to apply UN resolutions on a Mideast settlement.

Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization — not Egypt — sponsored the move to



Camerapix

Angola's nationalist leaders: Neto (MPLA), Roberto (FNLA), and Savimbi (UNITA)

From page 1

★ Angola: fighting erupts

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto of the Bakongo tribe, which lives astride the frontier between Angola and Zaire. Mr. Roberto has always had the backing of President Mobutu of Zaire, and the FNLA used Zaire as a sanctuary during the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule in Angola.

Mr. Savimbi has played a key role in the three hatchet-burying exercises — under the benign sponsorship of Kenya's President Kenyatta — that (at the time) seemed to open the way to reconciliation and cooperation among all Angolan nationalists in the months leading up to independence promised by the Portuguese on Nov. 11. The hopes raised on each of these occasions has been dashed.

Supposedly there are to be elections in October, for which an electoral law was to be promulgated. Many observers believe that so many Angolans are disenchanted by the MPLA-FNLA feuding that in free elections without threat of violence Mr. Savimbi's UNITA would come out on top. But with all the guns in MPLA and FNLA hands, events could be forced otherwise.

If the Portuguese authorities — reluctant to intervene and impatient to unload Angola — cannot restore order, the grim prospect of an out civil war between Africans will loom larger. The question then would be: How could the Portuguese armed forces and the tens of thousands of Portuguese civilians in the territory extricate themselves?

From page 1

★ Egypt acts to wring more concessions from Israel

seek Israel's ouster from the UN, which was adopted Tuesday by the 40-nation Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Jidda.

Dr. Kissinger's sharp warning to the Islamic countries against such a move appeared to produce a backlash and harden their resolve, according to Beirut sources. The latter had expected the Jidda session to end simply with brutal clashes between MPLA and FNLA.

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Further, fully 70 percent of those polled showed some degree of approval of the cautious way Mr. Rabin is conducting the talks with Egypt.

The most extreme hawks in Mr. Rabin's immediate entourage, Gen. Ariel Sharon — who next week will assume the formal position of "general adviser" to the Prime Minister — has joined the campaign opposing a pullback.

Quoting "friends of Sharon," one paper said here the objective might simply be to prevent Israel from speaking in the UN General Assembly — a ban successfully applied already to South Africa — in order to bypass any U.S. veto in the Security Council.

Francis Ober, reporter from Tel Aviv, The prevailing Israeli view is that Cairo's decision on the UN resolution that would force a military move designed to provoke demands for more concessions from Israel in any new interim agreement.

Prime Minister Habib Chatti said here the objective might simply be to prevent Israel from speaking in the UN General Assembly — a ban successfully applied already to South Africa — in order to bypass any U.S. veto in the Security Council.

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Some believe the Cairo announcement could encourage Israeli hard-liners in their increasing pro-war campaign against any further withdrawal in Sinai at this stage.

A public opinion poll released July 18 already had suggested that the hawks will return to space exploration until a manned crew blasts off for Mars. He predicts that this will happen within his lifetime.

Such a mission would be so costly that, if it happens at all, it probably will be a cooperative venture. Such a possibility depends on a continuing and strengthening feeling of detente between the two nations.

Door prizes

coax members

By the Associated Press

Raleigh, North Carolina

A committee chairman in the North Carolina Senate has found a way to get near perfect attendance at his committee meetings. He awards door prizes.

Sen. Julian Alford says at attendance at his education committee meeting was so poor earlier this year that several sessions were canceled for lack of a quorum.

So with his own funds, Mr. Alford started buying prizes such as clocks, dictionaries and power mugs.

At the beginning of each meeting, Mr. Alford draws the name of a committee member from a hat. If the member is present, he wins the prize.

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14 Africa

Mozambique power lights South Africa

By Cornell W. Acheson
Special to
The Christian Science MonitorCabora Bassa, Mozambique
Mozambique's giant Cabora Bassa hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River, which will have almost twice the potential of Egypt's Aswan Dam, has carried out successful tests in transmitting power to South Africa.

The tests were started just before Mozambique celebrated its independence on June 25 after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule.

The dam project, when completed, will have enormous significance for the new country's economy. It will supply power to develop its mining resources, and hoped-for industries, and also irrigation for much-needed crops.

Ironically it was the colonial rulers who contracted for the building of the dam in the midst of a colonial war. Now the men who led the guerrilla forces in that war and made the dam one of their targets are the country's new leaders and inheritors of the project with all that it promises.

South Africa financed \$200 million of Cabora Bassa and has contracted to consume for 20 years at least 80 percent of its output.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano are expected to honor the contract despite their dislike of South Africa's racial policies.

Income to Mozambique in the first year could be \$12 million. In five years it could mount to \$84 million and keep on growing.

The dam project got under way five years ago. At the time ZAMCO, the international consortium awarded the contract (Americans bid too high and lost), said they were planning "for years of political worry, physical danger, and armed attacks on road and rail-supply routes."

As a result, both at river level and at Songo, of the company town built "overnight" on a barren plateau 900 feet above the worksite, 10,000 have lived and worked in a mountain redoubt.

The community was encircled by more than 30 miles of barbed-wire bordering a strip seeded with 85,000 land mines. A dispirited Portuguese army contingent was headquartered in the nearby town of Tete in a 400-year-old fort.

Supply trains and truck routes were blown up. Guards and drivers were killed. But more than 70,000 tons of electro-mechanical equipment were hauled up to the site, and the dam's defense perimeter itself was never breached.

Added to these tensions, Cabora Bassa has been one of the world's toughest dam-building jobs. This monumental engineering project has arisen in the jungle 200 crow-flight miles from the nearest seaport or production center, in wild country where population "density" averages seven persons a square mile (the lion population used to be higher) and where the thermometer hits 120 degrees.

In 1856 David Livingstone, portaging inland from the Indian Ocean, quaffed the Zambezi River at what he called "Kebrehessa," literally "the place where the river is born." It had, however, in dry season, two narrow levels, a roaring torrent shooting 50 miles of narrow, winding gorge at a depth of 70 feet.

A few years ago 4,000 men moved into the gorge. They excavated more than 4 million cubic yards of rock, and laid down nearly 10,000 tons of reinforcing steel.

Today a visitor may stand atop a wall 1,000 feet long at the crest, towering 50 stories above the river bottom. Behind the wall a lake spreads out to cover about 3,000 square miles of African veld.

Over the jagged mountains above, a parallel pair of 533kV power lines, a mile apart, stagger 870 miles southward to Pretoria in South Africa's Transvaal Province, said to be the longest direct-current line in the world.

Initial cost estimate for the first of two stages was \$415 million. The bill so far is \$538 million, plus another \$14 million for nine years of preliminary research and survey. And Stage 1 is not finished yet.



Spanish legionaries in North Africa: vestiges of a colonial empire

Spanish Africa: not worth a war?

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Half-a-dozen flash points studded along the rim of northwest Africa threaten to detonate a steadily worsening situation.

The danger spots: Ceuta, Melilla, and Spanish Sahara. These are Spanish possessions contiguous to and coveted by Morocco. To these add three more names: Alhucemas, Velez de la Gomera, Islas Chafarinas. These are tiny islets off Morocco's Mediterranean shore which have been under the Spanish flag for 415 years, 411 years, and 127 years respectively.

"Western Sahara is not worth a war," the phantasmagoria-rich territory administrated by Spain since 1884. But Algeria, which also has a common frontier with Western Sahara, reportedly wants Western Sahara to become independent and opposes annexation by Morocco, Netherlands, plans to hold a referendum are stalled.

Meanwhile there have been border clashes, and Spain has warned the United Nations that if the situation gets out of hand, it will pull out.

Moroccan pressure has shifted to the Spanish enclave sites, Ceuta and Melilla, where there have been bombing incidents.

At Melilla, a tense situation developed along the frontier when Spaniards sought to demolish a house in the neutral zone. The Moroccans moved up troops and the Spaniards reportedly brought up some tanks. The house still stands.

This conflict of interests could lead to violent confrontation. Spain has no intention of getting caught in the crossfire.

This would leave a power vacuum which Morocco and Mauritania would rush to fill. There are reports that the two adjacent countries have agreed to partition the phantasmagoria.

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Moroccan pressure has shifted to the Spanish enclave sites, Ceuta and Melilla, where there have been bombing incidents.

At Melilla, a tense situation developed along the frontier when Spaniards sought to demolish a house in the neutral zone. The Moroccans moved up troops and the Spaniards reportedly brought up some tanks. The house still stands.

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Self-portrait by Abel de Pujol



Death of Admiral de Colligny by Joseph-Benoit Suvée



Wounded Culrassier by Gericault

When royal heads rolled and court 'frivolity' was condemned, canvasses turned sober, moralistic, heroic — four now on view in N.Y.

Art of the French Revolution

The French Revolution lasted 10 convulsive years and its reverberations are still being felt. From 1789 to 1799 France witnessed the execution of a king and the birth of the First Republic followed by the rise and fall of Napoleon. From the ferment came an outpouring of paintings that chronicles a nation in search of its ideals. 150 of these paintings, assembled for a U.S. bicentennial exhibition, are on view in New York this summer.

By Diana Loecher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The French Revolution of 1789-99 was one of the most important events in Western history. It seems appropriate that the current exhibition devoted to it at the Metropolitan Museum of Art — "French Painting 1774-1830: The Age of Revolution" — coincides with the United States' own bicentennial.

The art of the 56-year period can be divided into three main periods: the reign of Louis XVI, the Revolution, Napoleon's empire, and the Bourbon Restoration. — has received but superficial study in the past. The major

contribution of the exhibition, supplemented by a voluminous catalog, is that it subjects this dramatic period to unprecedented scrutiny and exposes an underlying complexity.

The show includes 92 artists, ranging from such famous painters as David, Ingres, Gericault, and Delacroix to virtually unknown artists. Moreover, it presents the total spectrum of French painting within this period — the portraits, landscapes, and still lifes, as well as the most familiar "grand genre" or history paintings. The chronological arrangement of the exhibition enables the viewer to observe the evolution and interaction of various styles and themes.

'Moral themes' encouraged

The most unusual feature is that the exhibit is really about politics rather than art. The viewer is encouraged to relate the paintings to their historical context. The result is that the art, some of which is quite bad, becomes a cultural symbol, a key to national experience.

For example, the grand genre painting that dominates the age developed in response to the Enlightenment and in reaction against the frivolous court style. The King's salon painters and those at the French Academy in Rome were encouraged to elevate the moral tone of art by introducing heroic themes from antiquity. Paintings ensued such as David's "Death of Socrates," "Andromache Mourning Hector," and "Bellarsius" which are more

historical than artistic in nature.

It is significant that religious painting, which existed prior to the Revolution, expired with it, and

that paintings that dealt with Christian themes became about as popular as the "divine right of kings." Artists during the Revolution used myths and heroic tales to exalt common men rather than kings and searched desperately for a new creed.

They found at least a new god in Napoleon. In Ingres' portrait, one of the finest paintings in the show, Napoleon looks less like a human being than an exotic griffin. The allegorical paintings that dally him suggest the paganism of a Wagnerian opera and the megalomania of Hitler. It was during the Napoleonic empire that the mythological paintings such as Gros's "Sappho at Leucadia," Regnault's "Judgement of Paris," and Ingres' "Jupiter and Thetis" become erotic, decadent, and tormented, prefiguring the Romantic obsession with personal suffering, and, with all the melodramatic eye-rolling and hand-wringing, inspiring occasional mirth.

Focus again shifted

Under Louis XVIII, the restored Bourbon King, Christian themes reappeared with conciliatory images of the peasantry and the monarchy. But underlying these and the classical, mythological, and genre scenes, the concern with individual psychology and emotion is even more intense. It seems inevitable that, after the Revolution, artists began to look inward, for the 56 years this exhibition encompasses may well qualify as the most disillusioning in French history.

During this long time, France lost faith respectively in the monarchy, the Revolution, and Napoleon, and succumbed to a bereavement of values which Gericault's "Wounded Culrassier" epitomizes. The fact that so many of the paintings depict

suffering, mental anguish, is a reflection of the cultural crisis. Delacroix's magnificent painting, "Liberty Leading the People," is an affirmation of the future, a deliverer experience.

The show caused almost as much controversy as the exhibition itself. Conceived five years ago by Prof. James R. Cummings, director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, and by Prof. Robert Rosenblum of New York University, it was originally to consist of 150 paintings. It would have cost the Detroit \$100,000 and the Met, an estimated \$100,000 each, according to Met director Thomas Hoving.

But, carried by scholarly fervor and enthusiasm, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Rosenblum, together with Prof. Pierre Rosenberg, curator of the paintings department at the Louvre where the exhibition first opened, drove the number up to 170. Convinced that that had nearly quadrupled, Mr. Hoving insisted on cutting the show for budgetary reasons. He dropped off all the paintings from Russia, moreover.

The updated and enlarged exhibition opened in Detroit with 150 paintings. It appears at the Met with 147. The cuts provided aitable barrage of criticism against Mr. Hoving.

The deleted 23 paintings are not negligible, since the show's major goal is to be perceptive. It is a loss felt more acutely by the student of art history than by the average viewer. The show, even at its full size, is somewhat overwhelming.



Napoleon I on His Imperial Throne by Ingres

sports

Wimbledon '75: extraordinary upsets and famous victories

By John Allan May
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
So now, after one of the most memorable Wimbledon championships of all time, the gates of the stadium are closed to the public. The crowds are gone. The clearing-up and the summing-up begin.

It has been a remarkable tournament for so many reasons:

Arthur Ashe, the first black player ever to win the Wimbledon men's singles title, out-thinking and then outperforming the confident Jimmy Connors.

Billie Jean King winning a record sixth women's title, completely overwhelming an Evonne Goolagong Cawley who for some reason could do nothing, absolutely nothing, right.

A surprise victory in the women's doubles by Japan's Kazuko Sawamoto and California-born Ann Kiyomura.

Virtually all the seeds scattered early in the winds of the men's doubles, which America's Vitas Gerulaitis and Sandy Mayer won after a tremendous tussle with the "unknowns" Colin Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and Alan Stone (Australia).

Mary Riesen of America and Margaret Court of Australia beating the same Stone and Holland's Betty Stove to capture the mixed title.

And finally it was a Wimbledon memorable for record-breaking crowds — 358,507 in all — in real old-fashioned 1920s "anyone-for-tennis" weather, with the green grass of the famous center court turned by final day almost to the color of hay.

The size of the crowds gives cause for thought to all the tennis nations outside the United States and possibly Australia. There is a hunger for tennis almost everywhere, a potential for the game outside the U.S.A. that is nowhere else fulfilled. And how can it ever be fulfilled while there are so few great tournaments being played and so few fine stars glittering on the local scene?

That's the big question.

Pru Cup: biggest thing to hit cricket for over a century

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Prudential World Cup of cricket has proved to be the best thing to hit the game since Farmer Trumper and his dog played (and beat) two gentlemen of Middlesex in Bisley Park, near Hampton Court, some 150 years ago.

(Farmer Trumper was allowed to bat for his dog, and scored one run in his behalf. But the dog did his own fielding, making it very difficult for the two gentlemen of Middlesex to score at all).

The competition shows again the wondrous versatility of cricket. It is a game that can be played between two players, three, four, 11, 22, or even 33. It can be played over half a day, one day, two days, three days, four days, five days, six days, seven days, eight days, nine days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 14 days, 15 days, 16 days, 17 days, 18 days, 19 days, 20 days, 21 days, 22 days, 23 days, 24 days, 25 days, 26 days, 27 days, 28 days, 29 days, 30 days, 31 days, 32 days, 33 days, 34 days, 35 days, 36 days, 37 days, 38 days, 39 days, 40 days, 41 days, 42 days, 43 days, 44 days, 45 days, 46 days, 47 days, 48 days, 49 days, 50 days, 51 days, 52 days, 53 days, 54 days, 55 days, 56 days, 57 days, 58 days, 59 days, 60 days, 61 days, 62 days, 63 days, 64 days, 65 days, 66 days, 67 days, 68 days, 69 days, 70 days, 71 days, 72 days, 73 days, 74 days, 75 days, 76 days, 77 days, 78 days, 79 days, 80 days, 81 days, 82 days, 83 days, 84 days, 85 days, 86 days, 87 days, 88 days, 89 days, 90 days, 91 days, 92 days, 93 days, 94 days, 95 days, 96 days, 97 days, 98 days, 99 days, 100 days, 101 days, 102 days, 103 days, 104 days, 105 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1096 days, 1097 days

education/science

Let's harness a tornado

By Robert C. Cowen
"Why not cloud power?" asks meteorologist W. George N. Slinn as he drives through downpours released by clouds that naturally dissipate hundreds of thousands of megawatts of power.

"Why not harness a tornado?" asks Louis M. Michaud as he watches a small funnel cloud form in a backyard test of his theory for generating a controlled tornadolike vortex.

Such are the seemingly far-out notions that a few meteorologists contemplate as they try to find ways, other than windmills, to tap the enormous energy which the sun feeds into our atmosphere.

Dr. Slinn, who works for Battelle-Pacific Northwest Laboratories, is talking about cumulus clouds formed by convection when warm air rises.

Discussing them last winter in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society (AMS), Dr. Slinn pointed out that man-made energy dissipation is approaching that of clouds. This would be especially true of projected nuclear parks in which several power plants would cluster.

Research notebook

"If nuclear parks are contemplated and if their waste heat could stimulate CB (cumuli), then why not stimulate CB's in locations where their consequences would be most beneficial?" he asks.

Perhaps such a facility should be on a mountain plateau at the head of a valley, where convection stimulated by the waste heat would draw up moist air from below. This would tap the energy stored in that air when the sun evaporated the moisture into it. Extra rainfall thus produced could be used for irrigation, for cooling water, or for hydro-power.

Writing in the current AMS Bulletin, Canadian meteorologist Michaud explains how he would tap atmospheric energy more directly by heating air inside a ring of deflector plates. As heated air rose, the deflectors would impart a twist to air flowing it to replace it. Once started under favorable conditions, such a vortex should be self-sustaining. Turbines in the incoming air stream could generate electricity.

Conditions would be favorable when vertical temperature and moisture distributions were such as to encourage natural convection once it started. Such "instability" is an energy source charged up by solar heating, on which thunderstorms and tornadoes naturally draw. Dr. Michaud thinks his scheme could tap that source more readily than do natural storms. At some sites, such a generator might be able to run most of the time, he says.

Such schemes are highly speculative. Yet they are not impossible, nor so far removed from practicality as to be science fiction.

They are the kinds of dreams scientists dream when searching for new solutions to such pressing problems as the energy shortage. They are worth study. Even if they don't cut, they at least help break down limitations of old thought patterns in coping with shortages that now seem to threaten mankind.

A children's museum with a difference

By Ann Kenrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London This museum lives. The Bethnal Green Museum for children expects its young visitors to draw, paint, construct instruments, make noise, and ask questions.

Imogen Stewart, who is in charge of the educational side of the museum, says that between 3,000 and 4,000 children visit each week. She tries to get teachers to prepare their classes by choosing one subject to study.

They have a choice of toys, early games, dolls and doll houses, costumes, model theaters, and puppets. Miss Stewart takes groups around herself and has worked out various games and question-and-answer books which double as guides and questionnaires.

While I was there a group of seven-year-olds came and their project was "toys." Miss Stewart split the group into three. The first group, all girls, wanted to see the dolls so she took them to see the oldest one in the collection, a wooden doll called Sophie who was made in 1750. She has leather arms and glass eyes.

Usually these dolls, known as wooden babies, were dressed like fashionable ladies of the day, she told them. She showed them next a fine example of a "portrait doll" with a wax face. This was a miniature of Queen Victoria dressed in her regal gown.

The boys were especially interested in the mechanical toys which present a colonial history in miniature. The models of horse-drawn vehicles such as drays and stage coaches give way to the 19th-century trains and motor cars.

A fine collection of fair toys was the center attraction. The merry-go-rounds and even a roller coaster are made of wood and brightly painted. There are also some colorful sets of wooden animals and Noah's arks.

The elaborate dolls houses interested the boys and girls alike. They teach much about the history of interior decoration and furniture design. A fine example of a Victorian mansion reminded the children of the "Upstairs, Downstairs" TV serial.

Miss Stewart feels that self-expression should come naturally out of the children's visit and the museum has a large room where they can draw, paint, and make toys and puppets as a follow-up activity.

A special feature of the museum is their

Saturday workshops. About 200 children come every week. Two-thirds of these are local children and one-third visitors. Many children choose to paint, model, and make paper. Others weave, sew, or dress up and put on plays.

During the school holidays, programs are arranged during the week, too. They teach stories and the acting of traditional nursery rhymes. A very popular activity is called "Let's make a noise." The children make noise toys including whistles and clappers that would have been used by children hundred years ago.

Miss Stewart would like museum visitors to become a part of every child's life, not just a special outing now and then. The Bethnal Green Museum is certainly fostering such an ideal. Why not visit it next time you are in London? You will certainly enjoy it.

Bethnal Green Museum, Cubitt Heath Road, London, E.2. (a branch of Victoria and Albert Museum).

Open Mondays-Saturdays 10 a.m.-4 p.m.
Sundays 2:30-6 p.m.

Comment

What makes a child 'good' or 'bad'?

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Children are not naturally good," asserts the opening statement in "Black Paper 1975" published in England by J. M. Dent & Sons and edited by C. B. Cox and Rhodes Boyson.

Following this startling opening is this argument: "They [meaning these not naturally good children] need firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers with clear standards. Too much freedom for children breeds selfishness, vandalism, and personal unhappiness."

I certainly would not quarrel with the need for firm, tactful discipline from parents and teachers or with the statement that parents and teachers need clear standards. But the phrase "too much freedom" is qualitative and offers the reader no yardstick for what is too little or too much freedom, hence what follows is meaningless.

Generally, selfish parents "breed" selfish children whether they have been authoritative or permissive in their discipline.

And I know of no studies that directly connect a degree of freedom with "vandalism" or "personal unhappiness." One thing is certain — selfishness, vandalism, and unhappiness are tragic conditions for adults as well as for children, and both parents and schools should do all they can to teach unselfishness, love for one's neighbor and his possessions, and a grand sense of joy.

But I have no trouble at all disagreeing strongly with the opening statement that "children are not naturally good."

If, of course, parents and the schools they support believe that children are inherently good, then they are right. But if they believe that children are not naturally good, then they are wrong.

Such schemes are highly speculative. Yet they are not impossible, nor so far removed from practicality as to be science fiction.

They are the kinds of dreams scientists dream when searching for new solutions to such pressing problems as the energy shortage. They are worth study. Even if they don't cut, they at least help break down limitations of old thought patterns in coping with shortages that now seem to threaten mankind.

This is a very animalistic view of thinking. It condemns all children to a state of "fallen man" until disciplined by adults to a state of grace. And the assumption follows that some children will remain "bad" all their lives, whereas others will become "good" through some sort of rigorous educational process.

Teen-ager woos class of kids

By Michael Evans
Written for
The Christian Science
Monitor

I love children. This statement would not be surprising to anyone who is 15 years old. Yet it is because I love children that I got involved in a program called "Kid Lit."

Kid Lit involved a bunch of high school students crazy enough to risk their lives at the hands of a mob of energetic youngsters. Once a month we pack ourselves into an official school van and bound off to the various elementary schools in the district. Once there, we read to the children, play games with them, and generally have a good time.

Then a miracle happened. I accidentally bumped a vase of flowers off the desk, water spewed all over the front row. Did the trick. The kids burst into laughter and began running through the small lake forming between a so-called "Bobby J." and an art table covered with what looked like finger-paint depictions of lemons as seen through a microscope.

Then I realized that I had a secret weapon. I had a partner; this time I signed with Brenda. This was a great relief to me, as Brenda has an amazing talent: keeping kids quiet. I think it's called the Walk-quietly-But-Carry-A-Big-Stick method. It works.

About a week before we were scheduled to go, Brenda and I got together and planned our attack. Our only requirement was to read them a story. I promptly suggested something by Tolstoy, but Brenda had a storybook full of "interesting tales" scared to please the young audience. "We chose 'Charlie and the Orange'.

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arts/books

College reunion starts off a detail-rich Oxford saga

The Gaudy, by J. M. Stewart. New York: W. Norton. \$6.95. London: Gollancz. £2.80.

By Robert Nye

Two summers ago young actor Doug Simes landed a role at Stratford, Connecticut's American Shakespeare Festival — as a spear carrier with no lines.

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Medford, Massachusetts, the state Council on the Arts and Humanities which in fiscal 1976 plans to provide financial aid to 108 organizations, helped sponsor "Ryan's Yorktown Tune."

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home

Since there never was a Mrs. Bridges, it was necessary to invent her

Recipes straight out of TV's 'Upstairs, Downstairs'

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor
If anyone watching television's "Upstairs, Downstairs" ever wondered what Mrs. Bridges was up to 12 hours a day belowstairs, they now may have proof of the pudding. One of the first cookbooks to give menus for the people upstairs as well as for those in the kitchen, is Mrs. Bridges' Upstairs, Downstairs Cookery Book.

A collection of Victorian and Edwardian recipes, the book (Macmillan, £2.95, 90p paper) is also a glimpse into the age itself, with some of Mrs. Bridges' original and often caustic remarks.

"Chocolate cake," she writes, "must never be flavored with anything other than vanilla. Some cooks ruin good chocolate cake by adding grated orange peel, or rum flavoring, or even coffee!"

"From all my years in service I have learned that gentlemen and maidservants alike share a preference for pies, cold cuts and pickles, when all is said and done," she says.

Of course there never was a Mrs. Bridges, but the book is written as if there were, with a foreword in which Mrs. Bridges tells of learning country dishes from her mother and of collecting recipes as under-cook for a Mrs. Baretout, a fine cook in the French fashion.

Kate Bridges was born in Bristol, but her mother came from Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and there are many local recipes including references to cheeses from Cambridge, cakes from Bedfordshire, rook pie from Wiltshire, Sally Lumps and Bath buns from the West Country, Mrs. Bridges' home.

The book is divided into categories that made up the typical Edwardian menu of the day, and in turn each category is separated into the "upstairs" recipes and the "downstairs" recipes.

For example, while the gentry upstairs enjoyed Gigot Roti à la Richelieu, the folks in the kitchen were dining on Oxtail Braised with Parsnips.

The actual writing and editing was done by Adrian Bailey, food editor for the prestigious British magazines Queen and Harpers. Bailey also contributed all the English cooking material that appeared in the Time-Life cookbook series, and he is especially knowledgeable for the gastronomy of Great Britain's regional foods.

He writes in the cookbook, of the French influence on English cooking and tells of English chefs adding to their repertoires the



Puddings go to the table covered with jams and custards

new fashionable creations of Tournedos Rossini, Langtry, Melba, and Sarah Bernhardt. Not to be outdone, Mrs. Bridges added her own contribution in honor of her employer: Tournedos Bellamy.

A request from upstairs for something special sent Mrs. Bridges hustling to the stove to make Cotes de Veau Tallyrand — veal cutlets spread with chicken forcemeat, rolled in chopped truffles, and served with Sauces Perigueux.

But, as Mrs. Bridges said "... it is in the simple things that one's true skill and honest application are revealed." Although she does not say so, it is certain that similar tastes were shared both upstairs and downstairs, and that master and servant alike enjoyed Mrs. Bridges' Hot Pot, Steak and Kidney Pie, Pudding, Toad-in-the-Hole, Boiled Beef and Carrots and the sweet, steamed puddings that went to the table covered in jam or custard.

After all, an abundance of rich food would

have contradicted Victorian observances of thrift and parsimony.

Both vinegar and ammonia were used as raising agents; mixed with bicarbonate of soda they produce carbon dioxide which makes the cake light. Neither vinegar nor the ammonia affect the taste of cake. This Vinegar Cake is a pleasant, light luncheon cake.

Vinegar Cake

8 ounces flour
8 ounces sugar
8 ounces butter
4 eggs
Grated peel 1/2 lemon
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda

Cream the butter and sugar then beat eggs by degrees. Sift flour with a pinch of nutmeg. Have the oven heated to 350 degrees F., also have ready a cake tin 9 inches in diameter, lined with buttered, greased paper. Pour the vinegar into the butter, mix well, and pour quickly into the cake tin.

Level the top and place on the centered oven. Cover with a piece of grease paper and leave for 1 hour, then remove and cook a further 30 minutes or until a skewer comes away clean.

"Hudson's recipe" was the note willfully Mrs. Bridges' recipe for scones. Hudson the butler at Eaton Place, and he was said so presumably he knew the recipe by heart. The scones were made with buttermilk, it plays an important part in the baking in Wales and Ireland, as well as in Scotland.

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NASA public affairs officers helped to staff this center while Soviet personnel worked at the press center in Houston. A NASA-style commentator at Soviet mission control provided continuing flight information.

For the first time, Mr. Donnelly observes, public affairs experts have been closely involved in Soviet space flight planning. This reflects the high priority given to making this mission a visible symbol of detente.

The result is still only half a loaf of information compared to the wide access reporters have to American space facilities, to space flight experts, and to background documents. But it is a genuine breakthrough for the Soviet press.

When American science writers toured the Soviet Union on an exchange visit three years ago, we found we often knew more about the Soviet space program than did our Soviet colleagues. Not only were goals, dates, and results of many missions withheld, but details of facilities

and missions widely known in the West were unknown to many of these science writers.

"This secrecy... bothers us too," one of our hosts remarked, adding "But I think this will change. As cosmonauts train with your astronauts, as our people go more and more and see how you do things... I think they will begin to loosen up."

Indeed, there has been a loosening up, Cosmonauts Valeri N. Kubasov and Alexei A. Leonov have become an adept

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Residents cite numerous other reasons for their optimism:

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Getting to know your nasturtiums

Being a brief introduction to the *Tropaeolum* family and such shady characters as *T. Majus*, *T. Tuberosum*, *T. Speciosum*, and *Canary Creeper*

By Christopher Andre
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Eldroth, North Yorkshire

Every child who's played in a garden knows what a nasturtium is: the seeds are big and shiny, the plants are bushy, and the flowers are bright and colorful, yellow, red, or cream-colored flowers.

This annual grows best and flowers most noticeably on poor soil; it's ideal for odd corners. It also thrives with cheerful abandon in window-boxes, hanging baskets, or clambering over unsightly things like tree stumps or the collapsing fence you have been begged your next-door neighbor to replace for the past five years.

Every child knows what a nasturtium is — only it isn't. Its proper name is "Tropaeolum," not that such knowledge is likely to change a longstanding habit. The common "nasturtium," *T. Majus*, there is a double-flowered version, *T. Majus "Flora Plena"*. And there are low-growing strains, "Giant Hybrids" which have the added dimension of scent, and "Tom Thumb" which is particularly neat.

If, like me, you are usually behindhand in the garden, it might still be worth sowing some nasturtiums here and there this year. Rigid sticking to the dates recommended on seed packets and in gardening books (or articles, for that matter) takes away some of the experimental pleasure of gardening.

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Space



SPACE LINKUP

Soviet press in a new 'orbit' too

By Robert C. Cowen

For Soviet journalists, the Apollo-Soyuz space flight is like a long-awaited Siberian thaw. As one of them put it, in anticipation of this flight, it could bring the first "green shoots in the frozen ground" of secrecy that has let Soviet press and public know even less about their own country's space program than do Western observers.

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The public relations aspect of the space shuttle program is expected to continue into the 1980s.

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Apollo-Soyuz commanders Leonov, Stafford — 'green shoots' for Soviet journalists?

NASA

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Une solennelle mise en garde sur le plan nucléaire

par James B. Conant

Les discussions actuelles sur l'énergie nucléaire me troublent au plus haut degré. Le public en général n'a aucune idée des dangers que représente l'existence de ce qu'on appelle les résidus atomiques — sous-produits résultant nécessairement de toutes les combinaisons pour la mise en valeur de la force atomique.

Il y a plus de vingt ans, je travaillais comme délégué de Vannevar Bush, directeur du Bureau de recherches et de développement dans le cadre de la mobilisation de toutes les forces pour la guerre. A ce titre, je participais aux entretiens hautement secrets sur les plans pour la construction d'une bombe atomique. On envisageait trois méthodes, dont l'une était spécialement prise par les physiciens américains intéressés. Celle-ci portait sur la fabrication sur une grande échelle d'un élément tout à fait nouveau qu'on avait baptisé plutonium.

En tant que chimiste me rattachant à l'école conventionnelle, j'avais des doutes sur la mise en pratique de cette

combinaison. Je n'étais pas seul à être sceptique. Je me souviens d'un collègue britannique disant que la hardiesse de l'idée était typiquement américaine. Il ajoutait que, si cette combinaison pour la confection d'une bombe ne réussissait pas, nous pourrions toujours justifier les efforts à cet effet, parce que les réactions nucléaires pourraient être une source de chaleur. A cette époque, personne ne s'intéressait à des sources de chaleur ; nous étions à la recherche si possible de la composition d'une bombe atomique.

Mais les temps ont changé. L'attention s'est déplacée vers la production de chaleur. Dans un sens, la prévention de la destruction de ce que M. Lillenthal appelle les cendres « diaboliquement radioactives ». Mais une telle proposition est aujourd'hui absolument utopique.

Dans le dernier numéro de la publication *Foreign Affairs* du mois de juillet, William O. Doub et Joseph M. Dukert discutent une proposition qui est actuellement à l'étude auprès du Bureau international de l'énergie atomique, à Vienne. Elle aurait trait à l'établissement d'une série de centres nucléaires régionaux tout autour du

monde, qui seraient financés par un certain nombre de nations et fourraient leurs services à de nombreux pays. « Le Bureau international de l'énergie atomique devrait participer au choix d'emplacements pour les centres régionaux, leurs plans et leur fonctionnement. »

Pour moi, cette proposition offre les plus grands espoirs pour une solution des terribles problèmes auxquels nous devons faire face à cause de la négligence du monde d'arrêter la construction et la marche de centrales de puissance nucléaire. Nous ne devons jamais oublier que chaque augmentation d'énergie produite par réaction nucléaire entraîne une augmentation de l'ampleur de la menace qui restera suspendue sur nos têtes et celles de nos descendants pendant des siècles.

Le Dr Conant a été professeur à chimie à l'Université de Harvard avec l'ambition de l'assurer la présidence, puis il a été ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Bonn et analytique pour l'enseignement aux Etats-Unis.

Eine ernste Warnung

Von James B. Conant

Die gegenwärtigen Besprechungen über die Atomenergie beunruhigen mich sehr. Die allgemeine Öffentlichkeit ahnt nicht die Gefahren, die der vorhandene sogenannte Atommüll — ein unausbleibliches Nebenprodukt aller Projekte zur Nutzbarmachung der Atomkraft — mit sich bringt.

Vor über 30 Jahren war ich als Assistent für Vannevar Bush, den Direktor für Forschung und Entwicklung während des Krieges, tätig und war dadurch in die höchst geheimen Besprechungen und Pläne für den Bau einer Atombombe eingeweiht. Drei Verfahren wurden in Betracht gezogen, von denen die beteiligten amerikanischen Physiker besonders eines bevorzugten. Es drehte sich dabei um die Massenfabrikation eines neuen Elements, dem man die Bezeichnung Plutonium beigelegt hatte.

Als ein konservativer Chemiker zweifelte ich an der Durchführbarkeit dieses Planes. Ich war jedoch nicht der einzige Skeptiker. Ich kann mich an einen britischen Kollegen erinnern, der sagte, daß die Kühnheit der Idee typisch amerikanisch sei. Er fügte hinzu, daß wir, solit die Vorhaben, eine Bombe herzustellen, fehlgeschlagen, immer die damit verbundenen Bombenlösungen rechtfertigen könnten, da durch Kernreaktion Wärme erzeugt werden könnte. Zu der Zeit interessierte sich keiner von uns für Wärmequellen; wir suchten nach einer möglichen Komponente einer Atombombe.

Aber die Zeiten haben sich geändert.

Die Aufmerksamkeit gilt nun der Wärmegewinnung. In gewisser Hinsicht hat sich die Vorhersage meines britischen Freundes von so langer Zeit erfüllt. Die Spaltung von Uran-Isotopen und deren Äquivalent kann in gewissen Mengen Wärme erzeugen, die ein Dampfkraftwerk betreiben kann. Leider hat die Sache einen Haken. Die stofflichen Nebenprodukte der Spaltung, als Atommüll bekannt, sind sehr radioaktiv und gefährlich und werden es für Hunderte von Jahren bleiben.

Diesen Aspekt hat David E. Lillenthal (erster Vorsitzender der amerikanischen Atomenergie-Kommission) in einem Artikel, den am 20. Juni in der New York Times veröffentlicht wurde, klar dargelegt. Er schreibt: „Bis jetzt hat noch niemand einen absolut sicheren, wirtschaftlich rentablen und brauchbaren Reaktor erfunden.“ Er führt fort: „Diese tödlichen Abfälle häufen sich in alarmierendem Umfang in den Vereinigten Staaten in über 80 Atomkraftwerken und in vielen Kraftwerken anderorts in der Welt an.“

Das Problem der Beseitigung dessen, was Lillenthal den „teuflisch radioaktiven“ Staub nennt, läßt sich anschließend nur dadurch lösen, daß seine Produktion eingestellt wird. Doch dies wäre im Augenblick völlig unrealistisch.

In der letzten Ausgabe der Zeitschrift *Foreign Affairs* (Juli) beschreibt William O. Doub und Joseph M. Dukert eine Möglichkeit, mit der sich nun die Internationale Atomenergie-Organisation in Wien befassen. Es würde

bedeuten, daß eine Reihe von regionalen Kernzentren überall in der Welt eingerichtet würden, die von vielen Ländern finanziert und genutzt werden sollten. „Die Internationale Atomenergie-Organisation sollte bei der Entwicklung der Pläneierung solcher regionalen Zentren und ihrem Entwurf mitwirken können.“

Für mich bietet dieser Plan die größte Hoffnung auf eine Lösung des schwierigen Problems, dem wir uns begegnen. Weil die Welt bereit ist, den Bau und den Betrieb von Atomkraftwerken einzustellen, wir dürfen niemals vergessen, daß mit jeder Zunahme der durch Kernreaktionen erzeugten Energie die Gefahr zunimmt, die uns und unsere Nachkommen jahrhundertelang bedrohen wird.

Dr. Conant war Professor für Chemie an der Harvard-Universität, als er dort Präsident und später ambulanter Botschafter in Bonn und später Analytiker des amerikanischen Erziehungswesens wurde.

A solemn nuclear warning

By James B. Conant

I am greatly disturbed by the present discussions of nuclear energy. The general public has no conception of the dangers involved in the existence of what is called atomic waste — a necessary by-product of all schemes for harnessing atomic power.

Thirty and more years ago I served as deputy to Vannevar Bush, the Director of Research and Development in the war effort. In that capacity I was privy to the highly secret discussions of the plans for building an atomic bomb. Three methods were under consideration, one of which was favored especially by the American physicists concerned. This centered about the manufacture on a large scale of a brand-new element which had been christened plutonium.

At that time have changed. Attention has shifted to the production of heat. In a sense my British friend's prediction of so long ago has come true. The fission of an uranium isotope or the equivalent can produce heat in controlled amounts which can run a steam power plant. Unfortunately, there is plutonium. The material by-products of the fission reaction, known as nuclear wastes, are highly radioactive and dangerous to handle, and will remain dangerous for hundreds of years to come.

As an orthodox chemist, I doubted the practicability of the scheme. I was not alone in

my skepticism. I recall a British colleague saying that the boldness of the idea was typically American. He added that if the scheme for making a bomb did not work, we could always justify the effort involved because the nuclear reactions could be a source of heat. At the time, none of us was interested in sources of heat; we were looking for a possible component of an atomic bomb.

Sometimes have changed. Attention has shifted to the production of heat. In a sense my British friend's prediction of so long ago has come true. The fission of an uranium isotope or the equivalent can produce heat in controlled amounts which can run a steam power plant. Unfortunately, there is plutonium.

In the latest issue of *Foreign Affairs* (July), William O. Doub and Joseph M. Dukert discuss a proposal which is now under study by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This would be to establish a series of

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur la page *The Home Forum*
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Des horizons plus larges

Comprendre le rapport qui nous unit à notre Créateur nous permet de nous élever au-dessus de l'adversité et de devenir maîtres de la situation quelque chose de désolante que semblent les conditions. Dieu est Entendement, Vie, Vérité, Amour, termes que la Bible utilise en fait ou qu'elle suggère nettement. Comme tel, Dieu ne saurait être victime de circonstances ou d'événements déprimants. Parmi les ressources dont Dieu dispose se trouvent la maîtrise, l'intelligence, l'intention, l'intégrité, la vitalité, la beauté et l'amour et ces ressources ne peuvent être ni gaspillées ni mal utilisées. Elles demeurent intactes à jamais, toujours à la disposition de l'homme, l'image ou expression spirituelle de Dieu.

Notre véritable richesse est spirituelle et chaque jour nous révèle de nouvelles occasions de mieux utiliser les qualités émanant de Dieu et de mettre en pratique, humainement, ce qui nous est naturellement dévolu, en tant que reflet. Quelles que puissent être les exigences de la situation, il y a toujours un choix à faire : soit succomber devant les défis qui se présentent et ne rien faire, soit rechercher une solution positive grâce à une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu et la parfaite relation qui unit l'homme à Dieu. Les débuts seront peut-être modestes mais il se passera des choses merveilleuses à mesure que nous suivons son exemple.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Il est sage de vouloir s'attendre à Dieu et d'être plus sage que les serpents ; de ne haïr personne, d'aimer ses ennemis, et de régler ses comptes avec chaque heure qui passe. »

¹ Job 32:8; ² Jean 5:17; ³ Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17.

*Christian Science prononce 'kratien-s'ience

La traduction française du livre 'Étude de la Science Chrétienne' à Science et Santé avec le Chef des Communes de Mary Baker Eddy, aux Éditions des Sciences et Santé, est publiée dans les Salles de Lecture de l'Église Chrétienne à Cambridge, par Francis C. Carson, éditeur, 1 One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Ich fand mich einmal einer überwältigenden Situation gegenüber. Ich besuchte die Hochschule und hatte einen enormen akademischen Lehrstoff zu bewältigen, und ich versuchte gleichzeitig, musikalisch und noch auf anderen Gebieten tätig zu sein. Da ich durchschnittlich pro Nacht nur wenige Stunden schlafen konnte, hatte ich einen Zustand der Erschöpfung erreicht, und mein Studium litt darunter.

In dieser Zeit tiefster Not betete ich zu Gott, und ich fand eine Lösung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das eine und einzige Gemit des Universums ist und daß das wahre, geistige Selbst des Menschen dieses Gemüt widerspiegelt. Als ich um ein klareres Verständnis von Gott und meiner Beziehung zu Ihm batete, wurde mir klar, daß Gottes Ausdruck — und das war ich — niemals behindert oder aufgehalten werden konnte.

Meine einzige Aufgabe war, Gottes Sein zum Ausdruck zu bringen, und da ich dazu geschaffen worden war, Gott und Seine Liebe und Intelligenz widerzuspiegeln, wußte ich, daß ich es ohne Anstrengung ... und ... Besorgnis ... tun konnte.

Mit dieser Erkenntnis kam ich wieder zu mir selbst und der Zuversicht. Ich dachte: Von nun an werde ich mich nicht mehr darum sorgen, was der morgige Tag von mir verlangen mag, sondern ich werde den heutigen Tag aufs beste nutzen und keine Gelegenheit versäumen, Gutes zu tun. Von jenem Augenblick an begann ich Wege zu suchen, wie ich mich verbessern und wirksam tätig sein könnte. Mit diesen beschiedenen Anfängen wurde das schelbene Unmöglichkeits erreicht. Ich absolvierte die Hochschule mit über dem Durchschnitt liegenden Noten, und ich konnte all meinen anderen Pflichten freudig und unbeschwert nachkommen. Die Erschöpfung verschwand, und an ihre Stelle trat erneute Zuversicht und Ausdauer.

Christus Jesus zeigte uns den Weg zu einem erfüllten, sinnvollen Leben. In den etwas mehr als 30 Jahren seines Lebens hinterließ er einen unvergleichlichen Eindruck auf das Denken der Welt. Gottes Güte, nicht Ichbezogenheit, war der Ursprung seiner erlöserischen Mission.² Er sagte: „Mein Vater wirkt bis auf diesen Tag und Jahr zurück.“³ Wenn ich diesen Begriff höre, finde ich erneute Energie und Inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Es ist weise, willig auf Gott zu warten und klug zu sein als die Schlangen, keinen Menschen zu hassen, seine Feinde zu hassen und mit jeder enttäuschten Stunde abzurechnen.“⁴

¹ Job 32:8; ² Johannes 5:17; ³ Jérôme, *Die Heilige Kirche für 1902*, S. 17.

*Christian Science prononce 'kratien-s'ience

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit dem geistigen Text auf der geistigen Grundlage“, ist dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite angehängt. Das Buch kann in den Läden der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von der Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Autoren: Über ... andere ... österreichisch-schwäbische Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Ein detailliertes Profil des Dandelion Clocks ist auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite abgebildet.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Unseren Ausblick erweitern

Wenn wir unsere Beziehung zu unserem Schöpfer verstehen, können wir uns über Mißgeschicke erheben, die Dinge meistern, ganz gleich, wie trüb es ausschenkt.

Gott ist Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe — Begriffe, die in der Bibel direkt gebraucht werden oder auf die eindeutig hingewiesen wird. Und da Gott Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe ist, kann Er nichts als Opfer von Umständen oder niederdrückenden Ereignissen sein. Herrschaft, Intelligenz, Zielbewußtheit, Rechtschaffenheit, Lebendigkeit, Schönheit, Liebe gehören zu Gottes Reichsläufen und können unmöglich verschwendet oder missbraucht werden. Sie sind immer wieder unvergessen und stehen dem Menschen, dem geistigen Ebenbild oder Ausdruck Gottes, allezeit zur Verfügung.

Ich fand mich einmal einer überwältigenden Situation gegenüber. Ich besuchte die Hochschule und hatte einen enormen akademischen Lehrstoff zu bewältigen, und ich versuchte gleichzeitig, musikalisch und noch auf anderen Gebieten tätig zu sein. Da ich durchschnittlich pro Nacht nur wenige Stunden schlafen konnte, hatte ich einen Zustand der Erschöpfung erreicht.

Unser wirklicher Reichtum ist gestig, und jeder Tag bietet uns Gelegenheiten, um die Christliche Wissenschaft und die verschiedenen Eigenschaften besser zu nutzen und das auf menschlicher Ebene praktisch zu nutzen, was uns ganz natürlich durch Widerspiegelung gehört. Was auch eine Situation von uns abverlangt mag, wir haben immer die Wahl: entweder den Herausforderungen nachzugeben und nichts zu tun oder eine positive Lösung durch ein tieferes Verständnis von Gott und der vollkommenen Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm zu suchen. Wir mögen klein anfangen, aber in dem Maße, wie wir unseren mentalen Ausblick erweitern, werden sich wunderbare Dinge ereignen.

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The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

July 21, 1975

Clothes and the man

I am much concerned at intervals with the matter of clothes. I hope you won't deduce from this that I am in any way frivolous minded; I refer only to the burden I carry in common with all those who have abandoned woad or a loin-cloth for a more extensive wardrobe. But in my case it is a burden that of late years has grown heavier; for the fact is I have fallen out with Fashion. I have never been, like Mrs. Boffin, "a highflyer at Fashion," but in the past I paid my respects to her, and was more in than out of her company; that, however, is all over, and now we no more appear together than the man and woman in the nursery barometer.

To begin with, Fashion in her dictates to men has become altogether too eclectic for my taste. The times may be out at elbows in a metaphorical sense, but sartorially, as I observe them in London, they are, if not often in the mink, resplendent in almost everything else from astrakhan to plastic; and even those beggars in the rhyme, who came to Town "in rage and tags and velvet gowns," could scarcely have exhibited a wider range of style. One notices a distinctly cosmopolitan element. There are hints of the Wild West and the Gorgeous East; there are ponchos and sombreros and a kind of fur-fringed caftan; there are sheepskins and jerkins and galigaskins — so that I fancy the three corners of the world have come to shock me.

There is even an inclination not to let bygones be bygones, but to ransack the centuries for a touch of antiquated ton or medieval chio, and, somewhat in the manner of Canning, to call the old world into being to redress the new. It may be that some of these exotic garments are worn by visitors to London, but there can be no doubt, in view of their prevalence, that the Town has been quick to imitate them.

It seems to me that in this mood Fashion pursues the regrettable aim of making her men conspicuous. Once it was exactly the reverse, and she went far to conferring upon her well-dressed gentleman that "receipt of fernseed" which would have rendered him invisible — he melted into his surroundings, or, at least, was scarcely noticeable. But now she would have him a cynosure. Even so conservative a section of the Town as those Londoners who are "something in the City," and who have always been distinguished by their quiet, even sombre attire, have felt her influence, and can be seen sporting ties of a renaissance splendor.

It is indeed precisely this matter of ties you."

"Well, some fashionable ways would suit you."

I looked at her doubtfully. "Such as?"

"I was thinking," she replied, "that just a suspicion of side-whiskers would be rather becoming."

I was horrified. Fashion was enlisting her. "I believe," I said acidously, "you'd like to see me in a sheepskin and fringed trousers, with Dundreary whiskers, and a tie whose aspirations would electrify all beholders!"

"Not exactly," she returned calmly, "but this 'old school' turnout does make you so conspicuous."

It is indeed precisely this matter of ties you."

"Why?" I demanded.

"Well, some fashionable ways would suit you."

I looked at her doubtfully. "Such as?"

"I was thinking," she replied, "that just a suspicion of side-whiskers would be rather becoming."

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It is indeed precisely this matter of ties you."

Eric Forbes-Boyd



Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

"Master James Ronnie Swinton and Donald" 1830:
Silhouette by August Edouart



"Family Scene" Silhouette by August Edouart

Performing tricks

There is quite an element of showing-off in the cutout silhouettes of August Edouart. His clients ranged from royalty and landed gentry to people walking in off the street. On April 1830, he cut silhouettes of no fewer than eight Swinton children including Master James. Master James' is a full-length self-portrait in which he is shown in a most dapper pose, holding an amazingly floppy piece of curled black paper — the outline of another subject. And in this portrait of Master James, Ronnie Swinton and Donald there is something of the same brilliantly captured moment, as well as a happy coincidence of technique and subject-matter: Donald isn't the only clever dog performing his tricks. Today it would be easy to imagine the "great Edouart" appearing on television, sandwiched in a variety program somewhere between a magician and an acrobat.

A large number of examples of his skill and art have survived, mainly because of his practice of cutting in duplicates. He travelled a lot, and the lists printed later of his silhouettes show how much the viewer of their accuracy.

Christopher An

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Monitor's religious article

Expanding our outlook

Understanding our relationship to our Maker enables us to rise above adversity, to get on top of things, no matter how bleak the picture may appear.

God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love — terms directly used or strongly implied in the Bible. As such, God can never be the victim of circumstances or depressing events. Control, intelligence, purpose, integrity, vitality, beauty, love, are among God's resources and are incapable of being squandered or misused. Forever intact, they are always at the disposal of man, God's spiritual image or expression.

Our real wealth is spiritual, and each day reveals to us opportunities where we can better utilize God-given qualities and put into practice — humanly — what is naturally ours, through reflection. No matter how demanding the situation, there is always a choice: succumbing to the challenges and doing nothing, or seeking a positive solution through a deeper understanding of God and man's perfect relationship to Him. This may start with small beginnings, but as we expand our mental outlook, wonderful things will happen.

The Bible states with authority, "There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." Joseph certainly understood the action of this "spirit." When thrown into a pit by his brothers and taken to Egypt as a slave, we don't find him wasting time in self-pity, discouragement, or painful lamentation. His strength was the conviction of God's goodness and ever-presence, and he soon became the chief steward in the household of the captain of Pharaoh's guard. Then wrongly accused by this man's wife, Joseph was put into prison. Even this did not destroy him, however, or his opportunity for good. Owing to an acquaintance made in prison, he was known in the court of Pharaoh and later able to perform a service for that ruler which brought Joseph to a position of tremendous influence. Relying always on God, he was even able to sustain Egypt through famine.

At one time I was faced with an overwhelming situation. I was in college carrying a heavy work load, at the same time trying to participate in musical and other activities. Averaging only a few hours' sleep each night, I had reached a state of exhaustion, and my studies were suffering as a result.

In this time of acute need, I prayed to God, and I found an answer. Christian Science teaches that God is the one and only Mind of the universe and that man's true, spiritual selfhood reflects this Mind. As I prayed for a clearer understanding of God and my relationship to Him it became clear that God's expression — and that was me — could never be stymied or stampeded. My entire function was to express God's being, and because I was made to reflect God and His love and intelligence, I knew I could do it without effort and anxiety.

With this realization came a wonderful sense of poise and confidence. I thought, "I can do it." I could not have known about the demands of tomorrow, but I'm

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.

Psalm 36:7

Elusive summer

Summer is as deep as the brook
Where the cravat lie,
Unlimited as the cloud-washed sky.
An elusive thing, wanted
But never quite bought.
A living thing hunted
But never quite caught.

George Anna Carter

going to make the most of today and not waste opportunity for good. Starting with that moment, I began to see ways to improve and function more effectively. From these modest beginnings what seemed impossible was accomplished. I graduated from college with better than average grades and was able to perform all my other duties with joy and freedom. The exhaustion left, and in its place came renewed confidence and stamina.

Christ Jesus showed us the way for beautiful, significant living. In his life of little over 30 years he made an impress on world thought that is beyond comparison. God's goodness, not self-centeredness, was the source of his successful mission. He said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." When we follow this example we find renewed energy and inspiration.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "It is wise to be willing to wait on God, and to be wiser than serpents; to hate no man, to love one's enemies, and to square accounts with each passing hour."

*Job 32:8; **John 5:17; †Message to The Mother Church for 1892, p. 17.

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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OPINION

Britain's midsummer dream

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Midsummer this year has seen Britain at its best and worst. The worst is easily observed on the stock market and foreign exchanges.

You can snooze in the long grass overlooking a village cricket game, falling asleep to the call of the cuckoo. If the pace gets too slow,

The other day, this reporter met a political enthusiast to whom it was all too much. He averted with rage at the sight of London office girls, stripped down to their underwear, sunbathing in the park during their lunch break. If he'd had his way, he would have banned the sun altogether. It seemed, he said, like a conspiracy of Providence to send the country to sleep in its hours of crisis.

The crash, if and when it comes, will almost certainly be felt first in the foreign exchange markets. The fact that the fate of their currency appears to be in the hands of unseen foreigners makes it both hard for the average Briton to realize what is

happening and (when he does realize it) easy for him to blame the foreigner rather than himself for the loss of confidence. The international bankers — the so-called "Gnomes of Zurich" — have long been favorite scapegoats.

So what comfort is there for the sunbathing British? For a start, their personal convictions that this is yet one more of the annual scares which have become as regular as Guy Fawkes' Day. Next the fact that British exports are really doing rather well, and the adverse balance of trade has been steadily reduced. Furthermore, although the unions cry alarms every day as if Black Death were on the march, the figures for unemployment actually exaggerate the situation: there are plenty of jobs about for those who can go to them.

As for the threat of the Sholikhs withdrawing their money — only by keeping it in London can they maintain its value. Massive withdrawals would reduce it to dust and ashes overnight.

Too complacent? Probably. But if there is one thing you cannot do to the British in a midsummer like this, it is panic them.

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Melvin Maddocks

Jazz has no gender

One of the exotic subcategories that used to make jazz journalists feel they had really mapped out their territory was: women in jazz. Like the last specialty in the popularity polls — "Miscellaneous Instruments" (xylophone, flute, violin, etc.) — "Women in jazz" seemed to round off neatly the filing system. "But the women-in-jazz notices appeared to be saying: 'At the risk of being too thorough, we have left absolutely nobody out.'

There was Mary Osborne on guitar, Margie Hyams on the vibraphone. And, of course, the women pianists Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, Art Tatum, Bud Powell, Thelonious Monk — these were THE pianists. But in the best of all possible jazz worlds, wasn't there space in their own private parlor for the women who played that most "ladylike" of jazz instruments?

And so Mary Lou Williams, Marian McPartland, and Barbara Carroll were given their only slightly condescending tributes as the best of the women pianists. Publicists dubbed the first two "Queen of Jazz" and "First Lady of Jazz." They were praised for their lyricism. And if that sometimes seemed a way of saying they lacked strength of drive, so be it.

It was understood that there was a certain lassiness to women's jazz — lots of trills and tremolos. And if somebody ventured that there were plenty of trills to Tatum and lots of lyricism to Wilson, somebody else always said: "Well, that's different." And if the keyboard clavichords thought of it, they might go on to ask: "Would boogie woogie have been invented if it had been left to women pianists?" To which the answer was (and is): "Ever hear Mary Lou Williams play 'em?"

The faces of jazz hornmen cannot really be seen. Or has the impression of closed eyes and puffed cheeks behind a golden bell. Drummers can be seen, but they wear the faces of long-distance runners. Bass players and guitar players stand on their dignity. The faces of pianists are open and available.

One witnesses the small boy's amusement of Count Basie; one recalls the gourmet's look-of-pleasure of Duke Ellington.

Mary Lou Williams has the face of a gospel singer — strong, serene features, a little like Marian Anderson. She can — and does — work at all modes of jazz piano, from the "Kansas City" style she began playing with Andy Kirk and His Clouds of Joy almost half a century ago to the jazz masses of her own composition (like the modernistic "Black Christ of the Andes").

Marian McPartland may be the only pianist who can wear earrings naturally. Elegantly gowned, elegantly coiffed, when she sits down at the piano, this English-born, classically trained musician leads her listener to expect Chopin. More often than not she gives him Alec Wilder. If Mary Lou leaves an impression that she is playing in a church — with an invisible but swinging choir behind her — Marian always seems to be entertaining at a garden party, with intertwining chords growing out of her piano like surrealistic ivy.

Barbara Carroll has a certain otherness. In her characteristic turban she seems costumed as a conjurer. She listens to her piano, head cocked to one side, as if a gentle force were producing the delicious Debussy chords and not-quite-non-sensual turns of "Here's That Rainy Day" and Miss Carroll were as surprised and delighted as anybody.

A woman reviewer in the New York Times, writing about the "female imagination," asserted: "Today certain readers can say unerringly whether a poem is by a man or a woman."

How? Without a rhyme, one could not even tell whether that statement was by a man or a woman.

Well, there, beyond doubt, are three women. Two of them — Miss Carroll and Miss McPartland — have visited the same room in Boston in succession. But the coincidence ought to consist of two pianists rather than two women.

Like women novelists or women bricklayers, women in jazz have come to be judged by the standards of craft. "When I started out," Miss McPartland once confessed, "if somebody said I sounded like a man, I was pleased." No more.

COMMENTARY

UN Environment Program

Can the GNP buy happiness?

By David Anable

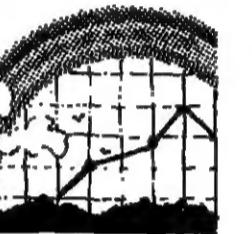
Nairobi, Kenya

We hear all too much about "growth" (or lack of it) these days, measured in that mouthful of a phrase "gross national product" — or GNP for short.

But have you ever heard of the "happiness index"?

Well, I don't suppose even the scientists of the United Nations Environment Program who are searching for an alternative to "GNP" would recognize that name. Nonetheless, a "happiness index" is essentially what they and their colleagues in the UN statistical office are after.

Their project, based in Nairobi's towering Kenyatta conference center, is a comparatively modest one. Its objective is absolute



fundamental: a change in people's whole attitude toward "progress."

What the statisticians want to do is to modify the quantitative standard of GNP with measurements of quality — in health (effects of noise, pollution, stress) and in ecology (waste accumulation, resource depletion, deterioration of the environment). They want to give us all a different concept of progress to strive for.

Now if this can be done, I suppose, we might find that the industrial West (and East) has been going downhill qualitatively for some little while.

Which might give Western politicians (and

Eastern commissioners) something to think about.

We might also find that that well-known and apparently widening gap between rich and poor is not quite so wide after all — in qualitative terms. It might even prompt the leaders of poorer countries into a fresh outlook on development, into discovering new ways of "growing" without the hazards and discomforts of overaffluence.

For, seen from the viewpoint of environmentalists here at UNEP headquarters, the world's troubles stem as much from "too much" as from "too little." And if both those who have too much and those who have too little could be deflected from their present preoccupation with GNP — let alone persuade people to the quality of everybody's lives could perhaps be correspondingly improved.

There is a song whose theme, if I remember rightly, goes something like this: "You only want it because you haven't got it. You only need it because it isn't there. . . ."

Some developing countries seem to want "development" because they haven't got it — and hence don't always realize what may go with it. There is much of "development" that developed countries would happily do without.

Certainly, the poorer nations need development to improve their lot. But equally clearly the traditional pursuit of economic growth, the worship of GNP, is pushing us all toward a progressive deterioration of the planet — a trend UNEP plans to keep a close eye on through its "earthwatch" program.

Furthermore, apart from the problems of pollution, waste disposal, ill health, and urban misery such a course can produce, it is also for many countries a dead-end street. In the foreseeable future there simply are not enough raw materials and energy for all the world's poor to possess the same quantity of things as their more affluent brothers and sisters in the industrialized world.

But improved quality of life — that's a very different matter. And GNP is not a particularly good measure of it.

That's where the happiness index comes in. Maybe it's time GNP was dethroned.

Mr. Anable is the Monitor's United Nations correspondent.

The wealth of nations

Who gets the biggest slice?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Not yet in Argentina but perhaps in Great Britain a new light is beginning to break on a major problem plaguing most Western governments. It is the realization that there are in fact limits on the ability of the central governments to give to those with the most political clout all that they want.

The problem is less acute in the United States for reasons which, unfortunately, are not available to all other modern Western governments.

The very size of the U.S. and the balance

which exists between the power of the

central government and the states

make it difficult for the central government to

give to those with the most political clout all that they want.

Reasonable arguments have seldom in history

persuaded those in enjoyment of high

political power to relinquish the advantages of

such power. Management in Britain and

America — live in a glass house on this

subject. In their defense, they argue that

the people are not being asked to give up

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